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LATE EDITION

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1918

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CANDLER BLACK-MAIL CASE OPENS

Atlanta Mayor First Called to
Stand in Trial Mrs. Hirsch
and J. W. Cook.

COURTROOM IS CROWDED
Many Witnesses Subpoenaed,
Including Woman's Two
Husbands.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 27.—Asa G. Candler, millionaire mayor of Atlanta, was the principal witness in the trial here today of J. W. Cook, jointly indicted with Mrs. H. H. Hirsch on a charge of attempting to blackmail Mr. Candler. The case is being tried before Judge Benjamin H. Hill. After reviewing his acquaintance with Mrs. Hirsch, which he declared grew out of her activities in Red Cross work, Mayor Candler described her visit to his office on Feb. 6, when he declared Cook suddenly appeared and said: "Our honorable mayor, this is nice."

On cross-examination by John R. Cooper, of counsel for the defense, Mr. Candler denied that he had ever taken any liberties with Mrs. Hirsch on her various visits to his office. Forrest Adair, a wealthy real estate dealer, related how the mayor had come to him on the day of Cook's and Mrs. Hirsch's visit to his office, and how he had acted for the mayor in subsequent dealings with the couple. Despite the large number of witnesses summoned, counsel expressed the belief that the trial would be concluded within two days. The state it was said, had subpoenaed about forty witnesses, including H. H. Hirsch, husband of the accused woman, while the defense late yesterday issued subpoenas to be served on women employees of the city hall.

R. H. Jackson, a divorced husband of Mrs. Hirsch, was also said to be in the city, but it could not be learned which side of the case he would testify for. Both defense and prosecution late yesterday laid claim to him.

Whole Story at Trial.
Mrs. Hirsch and Cook were indicted by the Fulton county grand jury on Feb. 14 on evidence submitted by the attorney of Mayor Candler. It was alleged in testimony at the hearing that they had sought to extort half a million dollars from Mr. Candler by threats of revealing certain alleged actions of Mrs. Hirsch and the mayor during a visit of the woman to his office.

Mayor Candler, in quoted testimony before the grand jury, denied he had ever received Mrs. Hirsch in his office except on what he supposed to be a visit connected with Red Cross work, and having been an active Red Cross worker in this city.

Mrs. Hirsch and Cook, on the other hand, have maintained a strict silence concerning the case from the beginning. Their only comment when questioned about the charges, has been "the whole story would be told at the trial."

Court Room Thronged.
Long before court opened the last available seat in the court room had been filled and it was announced that standing in the aisles and about the walls would not be permitted.

After Judge Hill overruled a motion for a change of venue and several defendants filed on behalf of the defense, selection of a jury was completed in twelve minutes.

Mayor Candler was called as the first witness.

PAPER PRINTED PHOTO.
In response to questions by Attorney Reuben R. Arnold, associate counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Candler said he became acquainted with Mrs. Hirsch in the summer of 1917 when she came to his office in the city hall, accompanied by another woman. She was interested in selling an automobile by tickets for the benefit of the Red Cross. She was in doubt as to whether the city ordinances would permit this plan. Several days later, the mayor testified, Mrs. Hirsch came to see him—he believed it was in his office in the city hall—and she requested his assistance in handling some tickets on the automobile at a dinner to be given in honor of Brig-Gen. Eben Swift.

More Attorney Asked.
When Attorney Arnold asked the mayor some questions that were ruled out by Judge Hill on the ground of irrelevance, Arnold then took up the matter of a photograph taken of Mayor Candler, Gen. Swift and Mrs. Hirsch, which one of the Atlanta papers printed.

"I had nothing to do with the arrangement of that group," said Mayor Candler. "The photographer selected the people he wanted in the picture and I simply consented to his arrangement. My recollection is that about a dozen people were in the snapshot, although only three of us appeared in the newspaper reproduction."

About Humane Officer.
Continuing his acquaintance with Mrs. Hirsch, the mayor said: "Mrs. Hirsch called on me a time or two later in my office in the Candler building. The conversation all the time was about the tickets for the automobile. She did nothing that indicated she was not a lady. She visited me once in my office in city hall. I think that was last January. She was interested then in securing enforcement of the laws against cruelty to animals. She asked that a new humane officer be assigned to this work. I saw her again on Feb. 4 on Forsyth street, on my way to the city hall to the Candler building. She asked me for a conference that afternoon in my office in the Candler building. I told her it would be impossible, but I would see her on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 4 o'clock in my office in the Candler building. She did not state the matter she wished to discuss with me, although she made mention of the humane society."

Saw Man Outside Window.
On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6, she showed it.

"I walked out," he went on, "left the

COOK'S TESTIMONY PROVES SENSATION

Witness Claims He Saw Mrs. Hirsch Sitting on Mayor's Lap—Candler Arms Around Her—Witness Praised Pair of Silk Bloomers.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 27.—The Cook case was given to the jury at 3:45 o'clock. It was announced that the case against Mrs. Hirsch would go to trial Friday morning. Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 27.—J. W. Cook, the real estate man charged with attempted blackmail of Mayor Candler, took the witness stand in his own behalf this afternoon. The prosecution closed its case with the introduction of three or four minor witnesses after the noon recess.

After Cook's statement the defense rested its case without introducing other witnesses. Arguments by counsel began immediately. Mrs. Hirsch on the stand said her husband was a cool, courteous man, that he might kill her and Mayor Candler, or he might sue for divorce. Adair testified, "She said: 'It might be better for me to have, but I ought not to be required to go away from home and friends without being well provided for.'"

Wanted \$3,000 a Year.
Adair said he had not hinted at any money transaction, that Cook had been the first one to suggest a money payment. The upshot of Mrs. Hirsch's talk, the witness said, was that she wanted bonds or other securities to provide her an income of \$3,000 a year.

Mr. Adair said he next saw Cook on the following Saturday, when Cook declared he had told Mr. Candler what he must do and if he didn't do it he (Cook) would go to Hirsch and tell him all.

"Just before I left him," testified Adair, "Cook put his arm on my shoulder and said: 'Tell old man Candler to do what I say, and then go home and eat a good supper, go to bed and not worry any more about this thing.'"

Never Promised Money.
In later conversations with Mrs. Hirsch, said Adair, she said she thought Mr. Candler could be half as liberal with her as he had been with Emory university, and give her \$500,000, and in addition she wanted \$5,000 placed in the bank for her husband to cover some expenses she had incurred. Asa G. Candler, Jr., was at the conference where these figures were discussed, he said.

"Did you ever at any time promise her any money?" Attorney Arnold asked.

"No."

"Did you, as Mayor Candler's agent, have any authority to offer them any sum, great or small, as the price of their keeping quiet?"

"No, I had no such authority, and I made them no offer."

This concluded, Mr. Adair's direct testimony.

Sixth Blackmail Game.
On cross-examination Mr. Adair said this was the sixth time the blackmailing game had been attempted on Mayor Candler and that he had represented him four times in such matters. He said his object in treating with Mrs. Hirsch was "to develop their game" and try to catch them.

Recess was taken when the cross-examination of Mr. Adair was concluded.

Cook, in his statement to the jury, denied any conspiracy or any charge of blackmail. He said never at any time had he asked anything of Mr. Candler, or his agents.

He declared his attention was first directed to Mr. Candler and Mrs. Hirsch on Jan. 23 when he was in the Candler building and saw Mrs. Hirsch going into Candler's office. "I thought nothing of it then until I saw him put his arm around her before he closed the door. I walked over and raised the flap on the mail box and saw him and Mrs. Hirsch in his lap and kiss her."

He said he looked again and they were standing close to the door. Continuing, Cook said:

"On the following Wednesday afternoon I saw Mrs. Hirsch go up James street toward the Candler building. With a couple of friends of mine, Robert Lee, and a Mr. Smith, I was going down Peachtree when I saw her."

"Boys," I said to them, "do you want to see something good in Mayor Candler's office?" They said they did.

Watched Couple.
"So we went up behind Mrs. Hirsch in the elevator to the third floor of the building. We went into a multi-graphing office and Mr. Smith said he wanted to measure their window. There was a broad coping just outside the window, from which he could see into Mayor Candler's office. Smith went out on the coping and I went to the mail slot of Mr. Candler's office door, leading into the hallway."

"When I got there I saw Mrs. Hirsch lying on the lounge and Mr. Candler was in a very compromising attitude with her. All at once she jumped up and grabbed her hat and coat and ran toward the door. As she opened it, I stood up."

"My God," she said.

THE VICTIM; THE WOMAN AND HER ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE



Mrs. W. H. Hirsch, at top.
J. W. Cook, in center.
Mayor Asa G. Candler, below.

place and went immediately to Mr. Hirsch's office, where I left a note telling him to carry me up that afternoon without fail. I heard nothing from him, however. I did hear, though, from Forrest Adair.

"Afterwards I met Mr. Candler and Mr. Adair twice, each time at Adair's solicitations. I have never made any demand on anybody in this case. I am not asking for mercy, but only strict justice. I thank you."

The defense introduced no witnesses beyond Cook's statement, but rested here, and arguments by counsel commenced at once, Attorney Arnold opening for the prosecution.

AERIAL SERVICE BEGINS APRIL 15

Washington, Feb. 27.—Airplane mail service between New York and Washington will be in daily operation, beginning April 15, the postoffice department announced today. Eight machines will be furnished by the war department. By arrangement between Postmaster-General Burleson and Secretary Baker, the aerial postal service will be conducted for one year as part of the aviation training system of the army. The machines will be piloted by army fliers.

One trip each way will be made daily, except Sunday, on a fixed schedule. The flying time between New York and Washington is estimated at less than three hours, including a stop to deliver mail at Philadelphia.

LARGEST GERMAN CARGO SHIP AFOAT LAUNCHED

Amsterdam, Tuesday, Feb. 26.—The largest German cargo steamer afloat, the Rheinland, has been launched at the Vulkan shipyards at Vegesack, on the Weser, ten miles northwest of Bremen. The Rheinland registers 16,000 tons.

BRITISH PUBLIC DEAF TO CLAIMS

Papers Leaning to Peace by Negotiation Change View Result Late Events.

London, Feb. 27.—As far as the British public is concerned the mild words of Count Von Hertling concerning Germany's pacific intentions and his partial acceptance of President Wilson's basis for lasting world peace fall upon almost deaf ears. All details of the new war against helpless Russia rob German statesmen of their stock in trade—the plea that Germany is waging a war of self-defense.

The British press is virtually unanimous in the belief that the whole eastern situation has been cleverly arranged and plotted with a view to bringing eastern and central Europe under Germany's domination, and for the vital immediate purpose of getting food from the Ukraine.

Papers Undergo Change.
The most important newspapers, which lean toward peace by negotiation, the Westminster Gazette and the Manchester Guardian, seem to have undergone a change of outlook as the result of the events of the past week, while the Daily News in effect says that no hope can be drawn from the chancellor's speech.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Inconspicuously, but surely, the change of spirit in Austria and seen ground for confidence in the appeal of President Wilson and the allied democracies to the German people."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Inconspicuously, but surely, the change of spirit in Austria and seen ground for confidence in the appeal of President Wilson and the allied democracies to the German people."

"We are quite unable to believe the chancellor is speaking the truth," says the Morning Post. "What Germany does is alone worth consideration. What Germany says is interesting only as an essay in making the worst appear the better reason."

Until the German people depose their rulers, or until the German armies are defeated, it is impossible to conceive how an honorable peace can be attained.

The Daily Telegraph thinks this speech reveals an attitude as essentially antagonistic to a peace which the entente can accept as any of his previous statements.

"The speciousness of the speech only makes its hypocrisy more conspicuous and detestable," says the Daily Mail, which remarks incidentally that the chancellor's declaration that Germany never thought of assailing Swiss neutrality is gravely ominous. It adds:

"When Germany announces gratuitously that it is not going to do a certain thing it is time for those concerned to look for trouble."

TAKE STEPS TO REDUCE AERIAL COLLISIONS

Washington, Feb. 27.—Immediate steps to reduce the number of collisions by student aviators, by spreading out the training areas, are about to be taken by the war department.

Petrograd, Tuesday, Feb. 26.—The bolsheviks have not yet received a reply from the Germans to the message of Ensign Krylenko asking whether Russia's acceptance of Germany's peace terms renewed the previous armistice. A German detachment has appeared at Savage, half way between Luga and Pskov. This is the nearest the invaders have approached to Petrograd, where factory workers, men and women, are enrolling for the defense of the capital.

REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 26.—Luga,

RAIN, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

A dash of green, a flash of red, Billy's dressed from foot to head; a tightening here and then a flare; a debonair, abandoned stare; for every girl must have her fling, besides, it is not always spring. The weather? rain and warmer tonight, Thursday rain and continued warm.

TEN SAVED FROM TUG CHEROKEE

U. S. Naval Craft Foundered. Had Five Officers and Thirty-five Enlisted Men Aboard.

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 27.—A British steamship which arrived here today signaled the quarantine station that she had aboard ten survivors and the bodies of ten of the crew of the Cherokee.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The naval tug Cherokee, formerly belonging to the Luckenbach Steamship company, foundered yesterday off Fenwick island lightship, twenty-two miles south of the Delaware capes.

Later the navy department was advised that incoming ships were carrying four bodies to Philadelphia, and that the ten survivors previously referred to were the only ones known out of the complement of five officers and thirty-five enlisted men.

The navy department made this announcement:

"The navy department is advised that the U. S. S. Cherokee, a navy tug, foundered yesterday morning off the Atlantic coast. Of the forty aboard—five officers and thirty-five enlisted men—ten had been landed at last accounts, these having been taken to Philadelphia. Four dead were picked up by steamships."

"The ten known survivors got away on the first life raft. Four got away on the second life raft, but two were washed overboard and the other two were dead when picked up by a British steamer."

Requisitioned in October.
The only one of the Cherokee's five officers known to be among the recovered dead is Boatswain E. N. Sennett.

New York, Feb. 27.—The tug Cherokee, formerly known as the Edgar F. Luckenbach and was requisitioned by the United States navy in October, 1917. She was built in 1891 at Camden, N. J., and registered 273 tons gross. The tug prior to being taken over for government use was engaged in towing barges between North Atlantic coast ports.

Spent Day in Hunt.
An Atlantic Port, Feb. 27.—A wireless station yesterday morning picked up a call for help from the Cherokee, about fifteen miles off the coast. Immediately a naval coast patrol cutter manned a small cutter and started out in a fifty mile gale to search for the distressed tug. After an all day hunt the crew returned last night and reported that nothing had been found. It is supposed passing vessels had picked up the survivors and the dead before the cutter reached the scene. The Cherokee was 120 feet long.

Two of eleven members of the Cherokee's crew died soon after being taken aboard a British tank steamer, which responded to the sinking ship's S. O. S. call, according to officers of an American steamship which arrived here today. These officers said they picked up the Cherokee's distress signal early yesterday and headed toward the northeast end lightship off the Delaware capes, where they sighted the British tanker. Officers aboard the British vessel signaled that they had picked up eleven men, a part of the Cherokee's crew, whom they had found on a raft an hour previously.

The navy department later made public the names of the ten survivors landed at Philadelphia. They are: Boatswain E. M. Sennett, Boston; L. P. Ackerman, seaman; H. P. Poynter, fireman; R. J. Hall, seaman; C. E. Barker, chief machinist's mate; R. A. Kozick, fireman; P. H. Warmack, fireman; A. A. Wallin, oiler; E. L. Gudgeon, fireman, and B. F. Brumfield, radio electrician.

As a matter of fact, every one of the four principles enunciated by President Wilson have been flagrantly violated in actual practice by Germany in Russia. Read the principles in the light of what has just been done by the German autocracy with helpless Russia and the conclusion is inescapable that until there is better evidence of German sincerity than Washington has yet seen, official policy will not for a moment entertain the idea of ceasing the present conflict.

Two points of view immediately expressed, however, as to the purpose of Count Hertling's generalization. There was first the idea that the German chancellor sought to divide the allies by calling attention to the fact that the position of President Wilson has not been fully endorsed by all the entente belligerents.

Count Czernin was "compelled by public opinion in Austria to express an agreement with President Wilson's aims, because they appealed so strongly to the masses," Count Von Hertling, it is now reasoned, must follow the same course.

In other words, the last two speeches of the German and Austrian chancellors mean simply that neither country can afford to reject the great principles of a settlement pronounced by America's free and nonimperialistic spokesman.

Both Czernin and Von Hertling falsely characterize the war aims of certain sections of British and French opinion as imperialistic and mislead their auditors into thinking that the British and French people actually agreed with those minority views, but neither the German nor Austrian government can declare that the United States is bent upon a war of selfishness, imperialism or conquest, and be believed by their respective peoples.

President Wilson knows full well his strength as a moral leader in the world situation. His iteration and reiteration of the fundamentals of peace since the famous war address of last April have gradually sunk into the minds of all peoples. Reluctantly, therefore, but nevertheless openly, the German chancellor is compelled to make this significant statement. "Meanwhile, I readily admit that President Wilson's message of Feb. 11 constitutes, perhaps, a small step toward a mutual rapprochement."

But the president can now tell why an approach to an understanding so far as the United States and the allies are concerned has been swept away by the duplicity of the German government in handling Russia.

Mr. Wilson must make the record clear, not only for the sake of the future, but for the sake of the masses in Germany and Austria, who, sooner

TENTATIVE APPROVAL OF HIGHER COAL RATE

Washington, Feb. 27.—Application of the Mobile & Ohio railroad for increased tariffs on coal shipments from Alabama mining centers to points in Louisiana and to Joplin, Mo., tentatively was approved today by the interstate commerce commission.

SPOKESMAN FOR ENEMY UNHEARD

Hertling's Speech Comes at Time When None Believe Germany Trustworthy.

WILSON TO REPLY SOON

Offhand Rejection Less Effective Than Full Exposure of Specious Words.

(By David Lawrence.)
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

Washington, Feb. 27.—Ordinarily an acceptance in principle by both sides of the fundamentals of peace would lead promptly to a cessation of hostilities, if not a direct negotiation for a settlement, but Count Von Hertling's expressed agreement with President Wilson's four stipulations fell on an unresponsive Washington.

It came at a time when men of every variety of thought on international problems, men of all parties in our domestic politics, those who favor a fight to the bitter end and those who favor peace by negotiation had come to believe that when President Wilson, in his famous reply to the pope, said the present government of Germany could not be trusted, he spoke a truth that still persists as the greatest obstacle to the making of peace.

But off-hand rejection of what enemy spokesmen say, merely because they do not manifest sincerity in their utterances, has long ago been discarded.

It has been discarded in favor of the much more effective method of making clear not only to our own people, but so far as possible the people of Germany and Austria and the neutral nations exactly wherein the words of the German chancellor are specious.

For President Wilson now has himself off at an early date, to demonstrate simply by an analysis of what has just been done in Russia the perfidy of Germany in its latest form.

When Count Von Hertling says, therefore, that he can fundamentally agree with the four principles, which, in President Wilson's view, must be applied in a mutual exchange of views, and thus declares with President Wilson that a general peace can be discussed on such a basis, the German chancellor uses words which are calculated to mislead the German people to believing that their present government is really desirous of a general peace, but the allies misguidedly block the way.

As a matter of fact, every one of the four principles enunciated by President Wilson have been flagrantly violated in actual practice by Germany in Russia. Read the principles in the light of what has just been done by the German autocracy with helpless Russia and the conclusion is inescapable that until there is better evidence of German sincerity than Washington has yet seen, official policy will not for a moment entertain the idea of ceasing the present conflict.

Two points of view immediately expressed, however, as to the purpose of Count Hertling's generalization. There was first the idea that the German chancellor sought to divide the allies by calling attention to the fact that the position of President Wilson has not been fully endorsed by all the entente belligerents.

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MUST WILSONIZE HER PEACE AIMS

British Press Points Out Proper Counter to German Effort to Divide Nations.

HERTLING NO PEACEMAKER

Callous and Cynical Dealings With Russia Disclosing "The Real Germany."

London, Feb. 26.—The evening newspapers see little hope for peace in the speech of Count Von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor.

"With what face, one wonders, can Hertling, who is old and religious, get up in the reichstag and declare that his heart bleeds for humanity and profess his sympathy with President Wilson's appeal for justice, forbearance and respect for national rights at the very time when he is publicly engaged in one of the most cynical and callous transactions known to history," says the Westminster Gazette.

This newspaper says it is obliged to say to Von Hertling quite frankly that the mind to peace among the western nations—"the mind which seeks peace on an abiding and honorable condition—is every day being chilled and alienated by the disclosures of the real Germany in her dealings with Russia."

Lip Service Only.
"We see every one of the four principles defined by President Wilson, to which the German chancellor does lip service," the Westminster Gazette continued, "being trampled under foot."

The Globe says Von Hertling's present duty is to supply the camouflage behind which the real sovereign power of Germany, the great general staff, carries on its operations.

"It is Von Hertling's business to entangle some, or all, of the allies in negotiations as Von Kuehlmann (the German foreign secretary) entangled the deluded Russians, and then Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, the real sovereign power, with the sanction of the German people, to strike the blow of Bres-Litovsk."

The Evening Standard parallels excerpts from Von Hertling's speech and the report of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the attitude of the American workingman as regards a conference with Germany, and asks:

Pharos's Heart Softened?
"This clear vision of the American people, labor included, sees that the only effect of a conference with the German people in their present mood will be a working of our moral case, the enfeeblement of the national will, the discouragement of armies and the embarrassment of governments."

The Star says that at first Von Hertling's speech seems to suggest that Pharos's heart is not quite so hard as when last he spoke. It adds that Von Hertling is trying to drive a wedge between the British and American people and says the proper counter to this attack is to "Wilsonize" Great Britain's peace aims and compel the government to speak in the language of President Wilson.

French Press View Similar.
Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 26.—The French press generally considers Chancellor Von Hertling's speech as simply a continuation of the German effort to create differences between the entente allies.

"Von Hertling talks hypocritically about peace," says the Petit Journal. "The world has heard enough of hypocrisy," La Liberté exclaims.

Count Von Hertling has continued the policy outlined by Foreign Secretary Von Kuehlmann and added one more temptation, the Temps says. It adds:

"Profiting from the example furnished at this very minute by the negotiations at Bucharest, Von Hertling tries to bring Belgium to take separately or at least to take separately the initiative toward general negotiations. But instead of offering guarantees to Belgium he demands guarantees. It is the invader who has the obligation of offering protection against his victim."

or later, will come to realize the outside world has not failed to take note of the brutal disregard by the imperial government of the views of the minority socialist in Germany.

The "no-indemnity and no-annexation" pronouncements of December 28, are the principles back of the reichstag resolutions of last year, all these have now been repudiated in the sight of the whole world by the conquering German army in the Baltic provinces.

One phrase—"self-determination"—is enough to infuriate. Viewed by honest nations, it means the right of a people to express their preference in form of government: viewed by the German autocracy, it means putting the German army into all lands and by alliance with wealthy land owners, making the rule mean in practical effect—self-extermination.

President Wilson will answer Von Hertling, but the answer cannot mean an early peace. It can only mean an uncovering to the world of German hypocrisy, an expression in public of what everybody here, at least, has felt for some time, that the war must go on until the German people know all of the truth and set up a government in which the world can have faith.

Whatever is affirmative in Count Von Hertling's speech—and there is very little of it—unquestionably will be as accepted by the president, but such attempts at evasion as are contained in the suggestion of self-determination for India, Egypt and Ireland will be met by an explicit characterization and analysis of the views of the Germans and Austrians on the defensive with their own people and with the civilized world.